

SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON RESIGNS BECAUSE OF BREAK WITH PRESIDENT

AUTOMOBILE TAX GOES TO COUNTIES

House Adopts Resolution Giving Supervisors Precedence Over Highway Commissioner.

SECRETIVE POLICY CRITICIZED

Senate Calls for Secret Communications From Tax Board to Finance Committee.

Delegates from rural and urban Virginia staged another act of the perennial drama of rivalry between these two factions, in the form of a prolonged debate, yesterday on House bill No. 121, which proposes to apply to road maintenance the revenue from the automobile tax applied under the present law to the construction of new roads and bridges.

After voting down every amendment offered by the representatives of Norfolk and other cities looking to a distribution of the automobile tax that would insure to the cities some degree of benefit from this revenue, the House, shortly before adjournment, attached an amendment to the bill which provides that whenever the State Highway Commissioner and the local Board of Supervisors disagree as to the manner of applying the fund locally, the opinion of the supervisors shall prevail. The amendment was introduced by Delegate Gordon, of Loudoun, and adopted by a vote of 56 to 33.

WILL SULLIFY MOST CONSTRUCTIVE ROAD LEGISLATION

Friends of the bill declared openly that if this amendment is permitted to remain, it will nullify the most constructive piece of road legislation that has been introduced in the General Assembly in years. It virtually takes out of the hands of the State Highway Commissioner every vestige of authority over the expenditure of the revenue from the automobile tax and transfers it to the local authorities.

Delegate Norris, of Lancaster, speaking to his motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted, pointed out the danger that the change portends.

"This amendment means that the State Highway Commissioner will be deprived of any control over the expenditure of a fund which has been deposited in the State Treasury and which has been used to construct highways in every section of the State. While I have heard the criticism that the State Highway Commissioner enjoys powers that are too great, and am not undertaking now to discuss this phase of the question, I do know that in the sections of the State which I am familiar with the work done under the administration of this department is better than could have been expected if it had been left to the local authorities.

TAKES FROM COMMISSIONER EVERY VESTIGE OF AUTHORITY

"Now you propose by this amendment to take from the Highway Commissioner every vestige of authority in directing the expenditure of the automobile tax for the upkeep of the roads that have been built from taxes derived from the State at large and under his direction. It is natural to assume that he should know better what is needed for the maintenance of the different kinds of roads than the members of a lay board unfamiliar with this work. If each county is to be given the authority to decide upon this important question for itself, and that is virtually what the amendment provides, we may as well do away with this bill altogether."

Delegate Berkley D. Adams, one of the patrons of the bill, reminded the members that the revenue from the automobile tax is now expended under the exclusive direction of the State Highway Commission as part of the "money aid" fund, and that the local authorities have no control. The bill provides that hereafter the Highway Commission and the local authorities shall jointly agree on the manner of its expenditure. To take also this degree of control away from the commission, he said, would practically nullify the good effects of the bill.

CARS USE WHICH HAVE THEIR TAX

Delegates Meetez and Gordon defended the amendment, holding that, even though the automobile tax is derived in largest part from urban automobile owners, the machines make extensive use of country roads, and that for this reason the income from this source should be expended on the maintenance of these roads under the direction of the local authorities, whenever these and the Highway Commissioner fail to agree.

Delegate Moss, of Lynchburg, thought that the amendment was subversive of the plain purpose of the bill, and that the House should discuss the amendment fully before voting finally on the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted. Delegate Leedy rose to add his voice against the amendment, but deferred his speech until to-day in favor of a motion to adjourn because of the lateness of the hour. The bill is on the calendar on its second reading.

CRITICISMS OF SECRETIVE POLICY OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Sharp criticism of the Senate Finance Committee in surrounding communications from the State Advisory Board on Taxation and other State officials on matters relating to estimated revenue deficiencies with a veil of secrecy was voiced in the Senate yesterday in a discussion of a resolution introduced by Senator Wendenburg, requiring the

New President of Chamber



COLEMAN WORTHAM.

COLEMAN WORTHAM HEADS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Succeeds William T. Reed, Who Has Been President Two Terms.

DABNEY OUTLINES PROJECT

Would Organize \$1,000,000 Loan Company to Finance Erection of Homes for Working People of Moderate Means.

There are ninety-nine needs for Richmond, explained Business Manager William T. Dabney at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in the Jefferson Hotel last night, but the three most urgent are better homes for workmen and for small industries that are already here, rather than the search for new ones to the neglect of the old, and the development of small farms within a radius of fifty miles of Richmond.

The organization of a stock company with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 subscribed by the members of the chamber could easily take care of these vital projects, he explained, and the other ninety-six needs of Richmond would automatically take care of themselves.

Officers for the year were elected, broadening of the sphere and the policy of the chamber by having monthly meetings and dinners was urged, and the outgoing president, William T. Reed, read his annual report, in which he told of the work of the various committees during 1915, and his recommendations for 1916.

COLEMAN WORTHAM IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Coleman Wortham, who served as second vice-president last year, was elected president; E. C. Laird was re-elected first vice-president; John C. Easley was elected second vice-president; F. D. Dunlop was re-elected secretary and treasurer, and William T. Dabney is once more business manager.

Five new directors were elected. They are as follows: George Bryan, Dr. Alexander C. Brown, Fritz Stierding, Oliver J. Sands and John G. Walker. According to the by-laws of the chamber, the terms of five members of the board of directors expired. Dr. Stuart McGuire and M. J. Straus declined reelection; John C. Easley was elected to second vice-president, and H. G. Carter and Grover C. Dula were dropped, having served out their allotted time.

The complete list of the board of directors as it is at present follows: W. H. Adams, Hugh Antrins, John Kern, Branch W. B. Broadus, George Bryan, Dr. Alexander G. Brown, A. M. Cannon, John G. Corley, T. Peyton Giles, Julien H. Hill, Herbert W. Jackson, I. J. Marcuse, Charles T. Norman, J. T. Palmatary, J. Scott Parrish, John B. Pinder, W. T. Powers, Oliver J. Sands, W. H. Schwarzschild, Fritz Stierding, George W. Stevens, A. O. Swink, John M. Taylor, Warren P. Taylor and John G. Walker.

LAIRD DECLINES NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENCY

When it was announced that the election of officers was in order, A. M. Cannon nominated E. C. Laird for president, but Mr. Laird declined, saying that it was impossible for him to serve at present because of business reasons. He thanked the members for considering his name, and after declining, placed in nomination Coleman Wortham. Mr. Wortham was elected unanimously, as were all of the other officers, and members of the board of directors.

J. D. Crump nominated Mr. Laird as first vice-president, which nomination was accepted. O. J. Sands nominated John C. Easley for second vice-president, which was seconded by T. M. Cannon. The outgoing president nominated Mr. Dunlop for secretary and treasurer, and this was seconded by Judge George L. Christian. Augustine Royall nominated William T. Dabney for business manager.

The newly elected officers spoke briefly in thanking the 600 members present for the honor. President-Elect

EDUCATORS AWAIT STUART'S APPROVAL

Draw Up Tentative Report to Senate on Schoolbook Adoption.

REASONS FOR SELECTIONS

Pollard Cancels Engagements at Governor's Request to Attend Meeting To-Day.

Although the various members grappled manfully for more than four hours yesterday afternoon and evening, the State Board of Education has as yet formulated no answer to Senate resolution No. 10, which asked for an explanation of the recent textbook adoption in the State's primary schools. Perhaps if Governor Stuart had been present the board might have agreed, but the chief executive was absent in Petersburg. Much of the work done on yesterday afternoon may count for naught, therefore, when the board reconvenes at 11 o'clock this morning again to attempt to get together in a reply to the Senate.

When Governor Stuart returned to the city late last night, he was told of the somewhat tentative agreement as to the majority and minority factions on the board with regard to the textbook adoption.

STUART PERSUADES POLLARD TO STAY FOR MEETING TO-DAY

He was unwilling to comment, or to indicate his position in the matter until he had all the facts before him regarding the meeting on yesterday. He would not say whether or not he would subscribe to the policy as outlined in the statement drawn by Harris Hart, of the board. He at once got into communication with Attorney-General Pollard at Murphy's Hotel, and after a lengthy conversation persuaded Mr. Pollard to cancel several engagements in Winchester and remain over to discuss the minority side of the matter and be present at the meeting of the board this morning.

SAYS SENATE EXPECTS FULL AND COMPLETE REPLY

"Then," he was asked, "what do you understand the first paragraph of the Senate resolution No. 10 to mean, ignoring the meeting of this afternoon?"

"I mean," he replied, "what I said in the meeting on Wednesday: that the Senate expects a full and complete reply as to the recent changes in the textbook adoption."

"Do you consider this proposed report of the Board of Education a full and complete reply?" he was asked.

"Until I have the complete report of the board before me, I would be unwilling to make any statement," he replied.

CONSIDERS QUESTION ONE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORT

That the Governor considers the question one of considerable import may be gathered from the fact that he asked the Attorney-General to cancel important engagements and remain here. That he considers it an important question, the Attorney-General showed by his offer to remain, despite the fact that he was very anxious to go to Winchester.

It was learned last night, though the fact was not mentioned in the subcommittee's report, that prior to the adoption of the new books, like 40 per cent of the books used were from the R. F. Johnson Publishing Company, and that now something like 10 per cent of the books are supplied by this company.

So much, in fact, is the difference that the minority believes that the old books ought to have been retained for some time yet. The majority, however, believed that the difference in the methods of advanced teaching and subject matter was worth the difference in cost.

STUART FAVORED RETAINING OLD BOOKS, WHERE POSSIBLE

All members of the board were willing to agree that none could remember just how he voted on each proposed change. When asked about this phase of the matter, Governor Stuart stated that he couldn't tell, but that he had always, where practicable, voted to retain the old books.

For four hours and a half yesterday afternoon the State Board of Education

(Continued on Third Page.)



LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

GARRISON MAKES THIRD TO QUIT WILSON CABINET

Follows Secretary of State Bryan and Attorney-General McReynolds.

SPECULATION ON SUCCESSOR

House, Hay, Pindell and O'Ryan Among Those Linked Up by Gossip as Probable Choice of President—Breath of Gradual Growth.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Secretary of War Garrison is the third member of President Wilson's Cabinet to resign. The first was Justice McReynolds, who resigned as Attorney-General to accept a seat on the Supreme Court. The second was Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, who resigned in June of last year.

Speculation to-night was rife over the possible successor to Secretary Garrison. Among those mentioned are Colonel Edward M. House, the President's closest adviser, now on a confidential mission to European capitals. Representative James Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

H. M. Bushell, Florida editor, once picked for ambassador to Russia.

Major-General John E. O'Ryan, of the New York militia.

Swager Sherley, chairman of the House Fortification Subcommittee; Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the Navy Department, were among the men most frequently mentioned. It was said at the White House, however, that the President had not yet given serious consideration to the question.

WILL MAKE APPOINTMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

It was indicated that Mr. Wilson will make an appointment as soon as possible. He is said to desire, if possible, a man already familiar with the general details of the military situation of the nation in order that the national defense plans may be carried forward without delay.

The resignation of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Breckinridge, assistant Secretary of War, leaves Major-General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, the head of the War Department until a new secretary is appointed.

Mr. Garrison had accepted an invitation to expound his views to-day on national defense before the National Chamber of Commerce, now in session here. In anticipation of this speech, he wrote the President a letter yesterday.

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REPUBLICANS PROMISE THEIR AID ON ARMY BILL

Members of House Military Committee Call by Invitation at White House.

ASSURANCES PLEASE WILSON

Strong Measure, Drafted in Nonpartisan Spirit, Will Be on Calendar Within Three Weeks—Continental Scheme Is Opposed.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Republicans of the House Military Committee assured President Wilson to-day that a strong army increase bill, drafted in a nonpartisan spirit and accomplishing all the main objects sought by the War Department plan, would be on the House calendar within three weeks. They told him, however, that the committee practically was unanimously opposed to the department's continental army scheme.

Headed by Representative Kahn, of California, ranking minority member of the committee, the Republicans called at the White House at the President's invitation, following Chairman Hay and several others of his Democratic colleagues, who carried the same message to the chief executive yesterday.

To-day's conference was later described as a friendly exchange of views. The only difference of opinion was on the question of the continental army as a substitute for the National Guard in the first line of defense. The President was informed that while the committee opposed the continental idea, a scheme was in process of formulation by which the members felt certain the National Guard could be welded into an effective instrument of national defense.

WILSON MAKES NO EFFORT TO CHANGE THEIR VIEWS

Mr. Wilson stated his own preference for the continental plan, but made no effort, the White House visitors said later, to sway them in their opinions. The only urgency in the President's remarks, it was stated, was his plea for quick congressional action to put the country in a state of adequate defense. He found his hearers in hearty accord with him in both desires.

While the President's presentation of the situation was not disclosed, it is known that War Department officials have in view the possibility that American troops might be needed in some southern country to aid in repelling an invader, and that the constitutional limitation of the use of the National Guard to territorial United States is a serious handicap.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION AND ITS ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of Mr. Garrison and the President's acceptance of his resignation are as follows:

"War Department,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1916.

"My Dear Mr. President:
"I am just in receipt of yours of February 10, in reply to mine of February 9. It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the impropriety of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to these matters.

"I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, to take effect at your convenience.

"Sincerely yours,
"LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

"The President."

"The White House,
Washington, February 10, 1916.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:
"I must confess to feeling a very great surprise at your letter to-day offering your resignation as Secretary of War. There has been no definite action taken yet in either of the matters to which your letter of yesterday referred. The whole matter is under debate, and all the influences that work for clarity and judgment ought to be available at this very time.

"But since you have felt obliged to take this action, and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you to retain the Secretaryship of War while I am endeavoring to find a successor. I ought to relieve you at once, and do hereby accept your resignation, because it is so evidently your desire that I should do so.

"I cannot take this important step, however, without expressing to you my very warm appreciation of the distinguished service you have rendered as Secretary of War, and I am sure that in expressing this appreciation

BRECKINRIDGE ALSO QUITS, AS MARK OF LOYALTY TO CHIEF

Action Follows Failure to Gain Wilson's "Irrevocable" Support of Continental Army Plan and Differences on Philippine Bill.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE REGARDS POSITION AS "WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIABLE"

Acute Differences of Opinion Begin Early in Year When Opposition to War Department Scheme Develops in Congress—Circumstances Leading Up to Severance of Relations Detailed in Correspondence. Given Out by White House—Successors Not Yet Appointed, but Major-General Scott Automatically Becomes Secretary of War, Ad Interim.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Secretary of War Garrison resigned from the Cabinet to-day because President Wilson would not "irrevocably" support the continental army plan, and because he opposes the administration's program of setting a definite time for Philippine independence.

President Wilson accepted the resignation, but has not selected a successor. The President himself probably will take personal charge of the administration's national defense plans in Congress.

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge also resigned as a mark of loyalty to his chief, whose views he shares. The President accepted his resignation. Both take effect immediately. Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the army, automatically becomes Secretary of War ad interim.

It is known that one of Secretary Garrison's principal reasons for his conviction that only a Federal continental army, instead of a reorganized National Guard, should be the main military dependence of the nation was his belief that some day the United States may be called upon to defend the Monroe Doctrine, and in that event he foresaw that the National Guard might not be available for use outside the United States before a declaration of war.

Part Company on Their Views on Army Plans.

Upon that contention, on the one hand, that the continental army, or ultimately universal service, was the nation's only reliance, and the position, on the other, that no one plan could be enforced upon Congress, President Wilson and his Secretary of War parted official company.

Mr. Garrison's resignation was a complete surprise to official Washington generally. He made no personal explanation. Several hours before the official announcement he had boarded a train with his wife for New York, and word had been passed at the War Department that he had gone for an indefinite stay.

The acute differences of opinion which led to the break began early in the year when opposition to the continental army plan began developing in Congress. There had been indefinite rumors of the possibility of the Secretary of War leaving the Cabinet, but they never were countenanced in official quarters. The secretary everywhere was regarded as one of the strong men of the administration, upon whom the President leaned in the difficult situations, both domestic and international, which have marked his administration.

Circumstances Detailed in Correspondence.

The circumstances which led up to the resignation are detailed in the secretary's correspondence with the President, which was made public to-night by the White House. The President, the letters disclose, believed that the training, organization and control of a military reserve should be under immediate Federal direction, but is not "irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan." He wrote Mr. Garrison that he could not force any specific plan upon Congress, and added:

"I must welcome a frank interchange of views, and a patient and thorough comparison of all the methods proposed for obtaining the object we all have in view."

Mr. Garrison's contention that only the plans of the War Department could be considered, and to the President "wholly unjustifiable." Mr. Garrison considered "reliance upon the militia for national defense as unjustifiable and imperiling of the nation's safety." In resigning, he wrote the President:

"It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles."

The White House to-night gave out the letters of resignation of Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, the letters of acceptance by President Wilson, and the preliminary correspondence explaining the development of the break.

Letter of Resignation and Its Acceptance.

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RICHMOND DOLLAR DAY

February 16

On this day "the morning of the sale"

The Times-Dispatch

Will publish announcements of surprising values in merchandise.

YOU'LL SAVE A BUSHEL OF MONEY DOLLAR DAY

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